

d) In such event, following review by each governing board as above, the revised budget shall be returned to the KWIC but not later than November 15. Failure to comment by November 15 shall be interpreted as approval. In the same manner as before, the KWIC will make any revisions which in its sole discretion are deemed to be necessary. The budget shall be final only after a new roll call vote as above.

VI. FUNDING

- a) Fees: The KWIC, with recommendations from the Manager, Watershed Inspectors and Member Municipalities, will set a schedule of uniform fees for its various services to the public as may be authorized by law.
- b) Municipal Support: Each municipality will pay to the KWIC an equal share of the annual KWIC budget as adopted.
- c) The KWIC may review from time to time municipal support as above upon written request by any KWIC member. Proper adjustments may be made, subject to approval by roll call vote of 3/4 of the KWIC.
- d) The KWIC shall have the power to accept gifts, grants or bequests.

VII. AMENDMENT/EXPIRATION OF MUNICIPAL AGREEMENT

- a) The agreement shall have an initial term of three years from its effective date. At the beginning of each new year thereafter, this agreement will automatically continue for an additional three-years from that date, unless challenged as follows:
- b) A Member Municipality may request in writing a review and reconfirmation of the agreement at anytime. Such request must include a description of any problems or complaint. The KWIC shall take prompt action to review and correct any such problems or complaints.
- c) The agreement will expire and terminate at the end of the term in which the request for review and reconfirmation is received, unless the Board of Directors unanimously votes to continue this agreement (or this agreement as amended) for an additional three-year term.

VIII. FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

- a) The Manager, under the direction of the Board of Directors, will be responsible for supervision of the collection and expenditure of money, keeping of adequate books and records, and preparation of vouchers. The KWIC may authorize delegation of this function to any employee, full or part time if desirable.
- b) Such records shall be available to the member Towns and Villages upon ten (10) days notice to the Manager.
- c) All fiscal activities, including but not limited to those listed above, shall be performed, controlled, and reviewed in the same manner as any member municipality is required to do and governed by the same provisions of municipal law.
- d) All bills will be paid by vouchers and must be approved by the Board of Directors. Payroll will be approved by the county personnel department. All checks will be signed by the KWIC Chairman, and/or any other officer so designated by the Board of Directors.

IX. CONTRACTS

The KWIC may, after approval of the Board of Directors, purchase and enter into contracts subject to the general laws applicable to municipal corporations.

X. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The KWIC may acquire, own, or have custody of, operate, maintain, lease or sell real or personal property. Additionally, KWIC shall have all the power of Section 119-0 of the General Municipal Law as enacted or as it may be amended.

XI. EMPLOYEES, PAYROLLS, WITHHOLDINGS

- a) Employees of KWIC will be treated in the same manner as town or village employees for the purposes of Social Security, tax withholdings, retirement, liability insurance coverage, and similar purposes, and for the provisions hereof regarding approval of expenditures, and subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law or any other applicable law. KWIC will make employers' contributions for retirement, social security, health insurance, workers' compensation and other similar benefits. Said expenses will be shared in accordance with paragraph VIII above.

b) The Board of Directors may arrange and require the bonding of designated officers and employees and the filing of their oaths of office and resignations consistent with general laws applicable thereto.

XII. LIABILITY

a) The designation by KWIC of its Manager, Watershed Inspectors, officers, agent, or employees, will not act to exclude any of the signatory members of KWIC from liability for the acts of said employee(s) or officer(s) if the act giving rise to liability was directly related to, or associated with, a purpose or function of KWIC.

b) Personnel assigned to KWIC by a Member Municipality as authorized in Part IVb, shall possess the same powers, duties, immunities and privileges they would ordinarily possess if they performed their duties only for the municipal corporation by which they are employed or if they were employed by the municipal corporation in which they are required to perform their duties.

c) All contracts for any work to be performed shall be subject to the general provisions of the laws of the State of New York governing municipal corporations, including those sections concerned with bidding of contracts. The specifications for bids will be agreed upon by the Board of Directors. No contracts shall be let until the provisions regarding approval of expenditures have been complied with.

XIII. EFFECTIVE DATE

This agreement shall become effective on December 9, 1993.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this agreement the day and year first above written, pursuant to Resolutions of the respective Town and Village Boards, in accordance with General Municipal Law Section 119(0).

TOWN OF BARRINGTON

By *James C. Gifford*
Supervisor

VILLAGE OF PENN YAN

By *Wayne Cardoche*
Mayor

VILLAGE OF HAMMONDSPORT

By *Gregory J. Cummings*
Mayor

TOWN OF PULTENEY

By *Richard D. Miller*
Supervisor

TOWN OF JERUSALEM

By *Harold H. May*
Supervisor

TOWN OF URBANA

By *William J. Harrison*
Supervisor

TOWN OF MILO

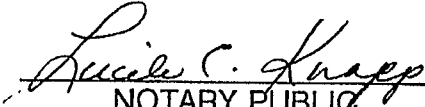
By *Harold A. Snow*
Supervisor

TOWN OF WAYNE

By *William J. Harrison*
Supervisor

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF YATES)

On the 9th day of December, 1993, before me personally came MERTON PLAISTED, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides in the Township of Wayne, New York, and that he is the Supervisor of the Township of Wayne, the Corporation described in, and which executed the within Instrument; that he knows the Seal of said Corporation; that the Seal affixed to the said Instrument is such Corporate Seal; that it was so affixed to said Instrument pursuant to a Resolution of the Town Board of the Town of Wayne duly adopted on October 12, 1993; and that he signed his name thereto pursuant to said Resolution.



NOTARY PUBLIC

LUCILE C. KNAPP, Notary Public
#51-2153325
State of New York, County of Steuben
Commission Expires March 30, 1995

INTRODUCTION

In the Summer of 1987, as part of its work towards dealing with the the aquatic vegetation problem in Keuka Lake, the Yates County Aquatic Vegetation Committee conducted a mail survey of the property owners in the Keuka Lake watershed. A 70% response rate was attained, representing property owners in the following towns: Jerusalem, Milo, Barrington, Pulteney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler, and Bath. The survey was designed to answer four basic questions:

1. What are the characteristics of property owners in the watershed?
2. What is the property owner's perception of water quality in Keuka Lake?
3. What are property owner attitudes to regulations for protecting lake water quality?
4. Who do property owners feel should pay the costs of water quality protection?

A variety of questions, mostly of the closed format type were used to obtain this information. In addition, a Likert scale (Question 12), was developed to assess property owner attitudes to land use regulations for protecting lake water quality.

METHODOLOGY

The survey instrument was a mail questionnaire consisting of 19 questions, all but one being of the closed format type. Many of the questions required respondents to rank their preferences on a 1 to 5 scale thus allowing comparisons within and between populations of respondents. A Likert scale was developed to measure property owners attitudes to land use regulations for protecting lake water quality. A Likert scale is,

"...a set of items, composed of approximately an equal number of favourable and unfavourable statements concerning the attitude object, is given to a group of subjects. They are asked to respond to each statement in terms of their own degree of agreement or disagreement. Typically they are instructed to select one of five responses: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree. the specific responses to the items are combined so that individuals with the most favourable attitudes will have the highest scores while individuals with the least favourable

attitudes will have the lowest scores." (McIver and Carmines, 1981)

The scale consists of 14 items chosen from a larger set of items by 50 respondents in the Keuka Lake watershed. The items were chosen on the basis of correlation analysis. Specifically an item-to-total correlation was conducted, items with the highest correlations were chosen for the scale. Of the 14 items in the scale two were dropped during analysis to improve scale reliability, thus the final scale consists of 12 items assessing attitudes to land use regulations for protecting lake water quality.

SAMPLE DESIGN

A systematic random sample of property owners in the watershed was chosen using the county property tax rolls. These, combined with the use of tax maps allowed us to draw the sample from within the Keuka Lake watershed itself. A one sixth sample was drawn (i.e. approximately 17% of watershed property owners), which amounted to a sample size of 1,326. Tax rolls were found to be most useful as they included not only the property location but also permanent address of the property owner, an important consideration as seasonal residence was known to be high.

DATA COLLECTION

Dilman's total design method for conducting a mail survey was followed. (Dilman, 19**) Four mailings were carried out: the first consisting of the survey and a cover letter, the second was a reminder letter, the third was a second copy of the survey and cover letter, and the fourth was a final reminder. Each member of the sample population was assigned a code number to assist in identifying the town location and to avoid repeat mailings. A 70% response rate was achieved, amounting to 928 questionnaires. Approximately 3% of these were returned without their respondent identity number and approximately *% were not completed. In addition, not all questionnaires were fully completed, with the number of missing values varying from question to question.

A follow up survey of non-respondents was not conducted owing to bias that would be introduced by ease of access to year round residents, and difficulties of reaching seasonal residents.

DATA ANALYSIS

The returned questionnaires were coded creating a matrix of 57 variables by 928 respondents and the data entered into a worksheet. The data were analysed on a mainframe computer using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

The data were analysed to answer the four questions mentioned above. First all respondents representing the entire watershed were analysed, then the sample was broken down into a number of sub-groups to enable comparisons to be made:

1. (a) Those with lake frontage
(b) Those without lake frontage
2. (a) Members of the Keuka Lakeshore Property Owners Association
(b) Non-members
3. (a) Recent residents (arrived in the last 15 years)
(b) Long-term residents (lived in area for over 15 years)

The data were also divided into seasonal and year round residents but in many cases the values obtained were similar to those obtained for residents with and without lake frontage. This is not surprising as 80% of seasonal residents have lakefront property.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

Initial analysis looked at all respondents and thus represents frequencies and averages from the watershed as a whole. In general the population is well educated and has high average income. 71.4% of the population have had some college education and 28% have had some graduate school. The income question was the least well answered question, with over one fifth not answering. One fifth of respondents have incomes below \$20,000/year and one third have incomes above \$50,000/year.

Length of property ownership in the watershed ranged from zero to 80 years, with a mean of 19.3 years. Residents are evenly divided between those who have been here less, and those who have been here longer, than 15 years; 49.1% of respondents have lived in the watershed for over 15 years, and 50.9% have arrived in the last 15 years. Both old and new residents are divided almost equally between seasonal

and year round property owners. (47.2% of new and 45.2% of the old groups, are seasonal residents.)

1. Comparison: With and Without Lake Frontage.

These property owners can be divided into those with and those without lake frontage: 53.7% have frontage and 46.3% do not. Distance from the lake for those without frontage averaged 0.99 miles. 46.7% of these property owners are seasonal and 53.3% are year round, with the average number of people in residence being 3.02. Of the entire watershed population, 30% are members of the Keuka Lakeshore Property Owners Association.

Figure 1 gives a breakdown of respondents by whether or not they have lake frontage and are seasonal or year round. This reveals some interesting characteristics, showing for example that 80% of seasonal residents have lakefront property and that 19% of the total watershed population are year round residents with lake frontage. (Only 10% of the population are seasonal without lake frontage.)

Of those with lake frontage, 33.5% are year round residents. Thus, one third of lakeshore residences are occupied permanently. This last figure verifies information obtained from the septic survey data, and from conversations with the watershed inspectors. (Marht, 1987). There is a strong correlation between Seasonal residence and lakefront property ownership, 80% of seasonal residents have lake frontage. However, only 53.5% of lakefront property owners (28.6% of the total watershed population, are members of the lakeshore property owners association.

Those with lake frontage also have higher levels of income and education than those who live away from the lake. Almost 40% of those with frontage have had some graduate education and 47% have incomes of over \$50,000/yr.

2. Comparison: Member of KLSPO Assoc. v. Non-member

Similar differences are noted when the population is broken down into those who are members of the property owners association and those who are not. Nearly 75% of members are college graduates or have had some graduate school, against 42% for non-members. 53% of members have incomes above \$50,000/yr., while the figure for non-members is just under 25%.

Members tend to own lake frontage, which is to be expected in such an organisation, 96.1% of members have lake frontage whereas only 35.4% of non-members have frontage. Members also tend to be seasonal residents, almost twice as many as non-members, 68.9% of members are seasonal versus 35.9% for non-members.

3. Comparison: Length of Residence.

Recent residents (those who have arrived in the last 15 years) are evenly divided between those with lake frontage (49.6%) and those without (50.4%). A slightly higher proportion of older residents (those who have been in the watershed for over 15 years), have lake frontage (61%). Approximately half of both groups are seasonal though slightly more of the recent arrivals are in that category. Fewer of the recent arrivals are in the KLSPO Association, 25.2% against 36.7% for older residents, but this may be due to the fact the a smaller percentage have lake frontage. The new arrivals also tend to have more education and higher incomes than the older residents.

2. PERCEPTION OF LAKE WATER QUALITY.

This section consisted of four questions (Questions 5, 6, 7, and 8) to investigate views on water quality and aquatic vegetation problems. Question 7 was open format requesting comments on changes in water quality that have affected use of the lake.

In general, respondents rated the water quality as high. 85% rated the quality as Good or Excellent for swimming. 92.4% rated the quality as Good or Excellent for boating and only slightly fewer, 68%, gave the same ratings for fishing. The majority of respondents appeared to indulge in all three activities as no more than 5% marked any one category as "Not Applicable". Question 6 asked about deterioration in lake water quality. 37.1% said they had not seen any deterioration. Of those who noted deterioration, the largest number 27.1% noted it had occurred in the last 5 years. Overall respondents rated water quality in the lake fairly high. See Figures 6 and 7.

When asked about aquatic vegetation however (Question 8), 80.6% said that there was a weed problem and of these, one fifth rated aquatic weeds as a serious problem and over half (56%) rated it as more than a minor problem.